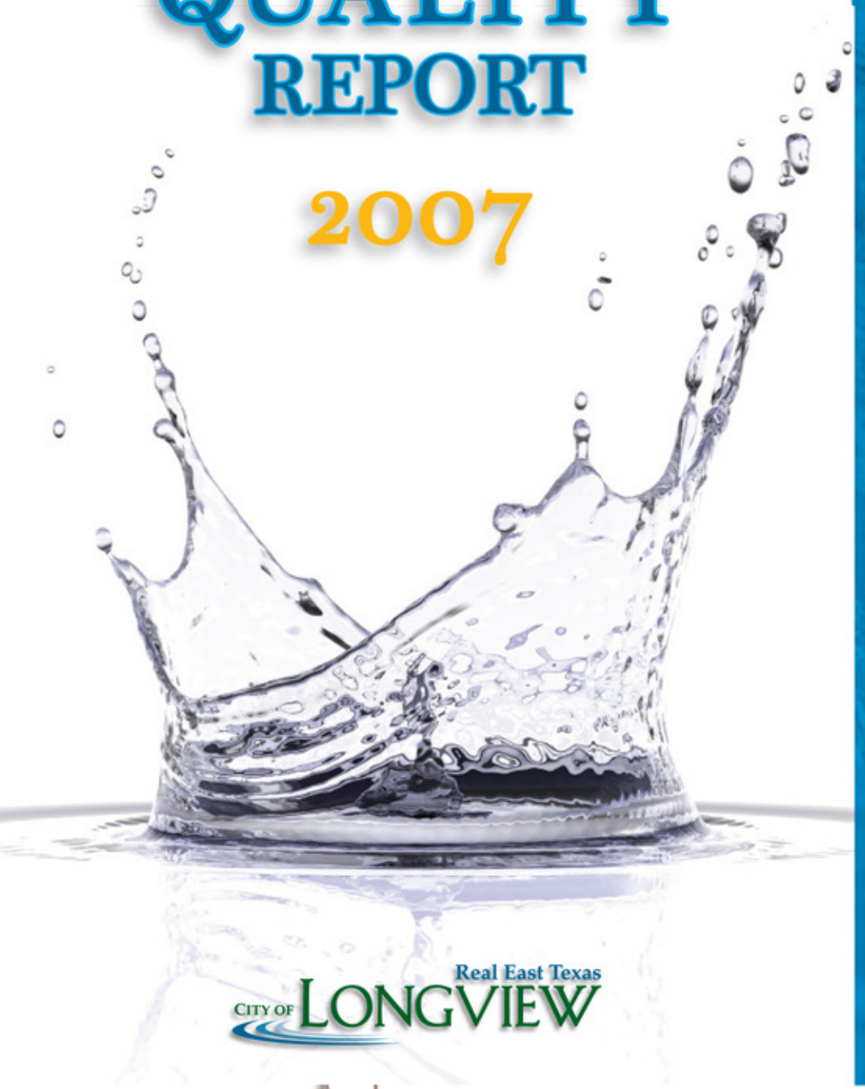
WATER QUALITY REPORT

2007



OUR PRIDE & DEDICATION

Safe drinking water is an essential and precious resource for our community. We utilize the latest technology to treat your drinking water and this water is tested continuously to ensure high quality.

As a Division of the City of Longview's Public Works Department, Water Supply and Purification provides safe and potable water. Our primary goal and responsibility is to provide you with safe and reliable drinking water. The City of Longview is committed to maintaining an adequate raw water supply and for producing potable water at sufficient pressure, volume, and quality for our customers. We strive to continuously improve the service to the community and wholesale customers by monitoring the watershed and our water treatment plants and distribution system to ensure that they meet local, state, and federal regulations. We also strive to meet the demands of our community and maintain fire protection by operating and maintaining our facilities, booster stations, valves, and elevated storage towers throughout the City.

The City of Longview Public Water Supply employees are proud of the role they play in protecting public health and providing safe and potable water to the City of Longview. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that goes above and beyond state and federal drinking water standards. We continually strive to adopt new and better methods of delivering the best quality drinking water to you. The licensed water professionals of the City of Longview are committed to providing quality, innovative services that set the standard for professionalism and excellence. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we will be vigilant in maintaining our objective of providing quality drinking water at an affordable price.

It is important to us that you have information about your drinking water so you can have confidence in the product we deliver. This report provides you with information about the quality and sources of the drinking water you received in 2007. As you read this report, you will learn that the water delivered to your tap meets or exceeds all state and federal water quality standards. We hope that you will find it useful and reassuring that your water is safe to drink.

If you have any health concerns related to the information in this report, we encourage you to contact your health care provider. For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call the Water Purification Division at 903-663-7641.

Real East Texas
CITY OF LONGVIEW
P.O. BOX 1952
LONGVIEW, TEXAS 75606-1952
(903) 663-7641

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2007

HOW TO CONTACT US

Billing Questions: 903-237-1030
Questions About the Quality of Your Drinking Water: 903-663-7641
Water and Sewer Emergency, Service Interruptions: 903-236-3030
Water Conservation or to Request a Speaker: 903-237-1034
Source Water Assessment Questions: 903-753-4870
To Report Water Pollution: 903-753-4870

You can also find us on the internet at
www.cityoflongview.com

The City Council meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month.
Times vary. Call 903-237-1080 or check our website for more information.

The Longview City Hall is located at 300 West Cotton Street.
Offices are open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar.
Para asistancia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 903-237-1060 or 903-237-1236.

SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WHAT'S IN THE WATER?

We are pleased to report that during the past year, the water delivered to your home or business complied with, or exceeded, all state and federal drinking water requirements. We analyze water samples for bacteria, turbidity, inorganic contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, and synthetic organic contaminants. For your information, we have listed in the following tables the substances that were detected in our drinking water during the year. Although the regulated substances listed are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by U.S. EPA, we believe it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.

SUBSTANCES EXPECTED IN DRINKING WATER

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include:

- MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS: such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS: such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES: which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS: including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS: which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office at 903-663-7641. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

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REGULATED SUBSTANCES

YEAR	CONSTITUENT	AVERAGE	RANGE OF DETECTED LEVELS	MCL	MCLG
2007	Chlorite	0.39	0.05 - 1.01	1	0.8
	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection				
2007	Barium (ppm)	0.064	0.049 - 0.082	2	2
	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits				
2007	Fluoride (ppm)	0.513	0.400 - 0.640	4	4
	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth				
2007	Nitrate (ppm)	0.103	0.080 - 0.150	10	10
	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion from natural deposits				
2007	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	17.4	ND - 67.5	60	NA
	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination				
2007	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	52.9	21.9 - 123.9	80	NA
	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination				
2007	Chloramines (ppm)	1.84	1.42 - 2.14	4	4
	Disinfectant used to control microbes				
2006	Gross Beta Particles & Photon Emitters (pCi/L)	4.65	4.6 - 4.7	50	NA
	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation				
2007	Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	3.61	1.92 - 5.99	NA	NA
	Naturally present in the environment				

YEAR	CONSTITUENT	THE 90th PERCENTILE	# OF SITES EXCEEDING ACTION LEVEL	ACTION LEVEL
2006	Lead	0.0013	0	15
	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits			
2006	Copper (ppm)	0.0347	0	1.3
	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives			

The City of Longview is on a reduced sampling schedule for lead and copper, due to an excellent compliance history. The results listed above are distribution samples taken from the customers' tap. Lead and copper has not been detected in water leaving the water treatment facilities. The source of lead and copper is corrosion of household plumbing systems.

YEAR	CONSTITUENT	HIGHEST SINGLE MESUREMENT	LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES MEETING LIMITS	TURBIDITY LEVEL
2007	Turbidity (NTU)	0.20	100	0.3
	Soil runoff			

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity is measured in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) and is a measurement of water clarity. This water quality parameter is monitored as a treatment technique (TT).

YEAR	CONSTITUENT	HIGHEST MONTHLY% OF POSITIVE SAMPLES	MCL	MCLG	UNITS OF MEASURE
2007	Total Coliform Bacteria	1.2	*	0	Presence
	Naturally present in the environment				
2007	Fecal Coliform Bacteria	ND	*	0	Presence
	Naturally present in the environment				

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Longview analyzes over 984 samples each year. All repeat samples taken were negative and did not indicate the presence of coliform bacteria.

*Presence of coliform in 5% or more of the monthly samples, which would indicate a violation of rules and regulations.

LONGVIEW'S SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

Longview uses surface water from three sources: Lake Cherokee, Sabine River, and Lake O' the Pines. A source water assessment has been completed by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) for all three water sources and the report is available to review by calling us at 903-753-4870 or 903-663-7641. It allows us to focus on our source water protection activities. The results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact us at 903-753-4870. To monitor water quality in local rivers, streams, and reservoirs, the City of Longview has a Watershed Management Program. We work closely with the Sabine River Authority, Cherokee Water Company, Northeast Texas Municipal Water District, Texas Railroad Commission, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), Texas Parks and Wildlife Commission, American Water Works Association, Texas Water Utilities Association, and local industries to monitor and maintain a high level of water quality.

TABLE DEFINITIONS

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL (MCLG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL) – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. This is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ACTION LEVEL (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

mrem/YEAR – millirems per year *(a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).*

pCi/L – picocuries per liter *(a measure of radioactivity).*

NTU – Nephelometric turbidity units *(a measure of turbidity).*

ppm – Parts per million, or milligrams per liter *(mg/l).*

ppb – Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter *(ug/l).*

NA – Not Applicable.

ND – Not detectable at testing limits.

TTHM – Total Trihalomethanes.

HAA5 – Haloacetic Acids.

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS

This chart lists other items for which the water is tested. These items do not relate to public health but rather to the aesthetic quality. These parameters are often important to industrial water users or customers with special needs.

CONSTITUENT	UNITS OF MEASURE	RANGE
Aluminum	ppm	0.17 - 0.45
Manganese	ppm	ND - 0.002
Nickle	ppm	0.001 - 0.005
Zinc	ppm	ND - 0.005
Chloride	ppm	14.6 - 23.7
Sulfate	ppm	44.1 - 49.8
pH	pH units	9.0 - 9.6
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	235 - 291
Total Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	ppm	22 - 57
Bicarbonate	ppm	22 - 57
Dissolved solids	ppm	137 - 173
Calcium	ppm	20.0 - 29.9
Magnesium	ppm	3.7 - 5.3
Sodium	ppm	16.9 - 24.6
Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$	ppm	65.0 - 80.8
Total Hardness in Grains	Grains/Gallon	3.8 - 4.7

LONGVIEW CONTINUES TO IMPROVE YOUR WATER QUALITY & SERVICE

Drinking water standards continue to tighten, and our challenge is to meet these stricter regulations. This means we must continue to update the treatment technology used at our water plants. As the City of Longview continues to grow and look toward the future, we continue to improve ourselves and the quality of the water that is sent to you and how it travels to your home or business. The City of Longview's Public Water system is widely recognized as a leader in the municipal utility industry and has made a measurable improvement to customer service.

The City of Longview's Public Water Supply licensed professionals are committed to providing a safe product for your use.

With the purchase and installation of an emergency generator funded by a disaster relief grant through the Office of Rural Community Affairs (ORCA), the City of Longview now has the capability of up to 8 million gallons in a day in an emergency situation.

In January 2006, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) implemented new rules regarding surface water treatment: the Stage 2 Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts (Stage 2 DBP) Rule and the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment (LT_2) Rule.

The Stage 2 DBP Rule builds upon earlier rules that addressed disinfection byproducts to improve your drinking water quality and provide additional public health protection from disinfection byproducts. It is intended to reduce potential cancer and reproductive and developmental health risks from disinfection byproducts in drinking water, which form when disinfectants are used to control microbial pathogens.

The purpose of the LT_2 rule is to reduce illness linked with the contaminant *Cryptosporidium* and other disease-causing microorganisms that may be found in drinking water. Pathogens, such as *Giardia* and *Cryptosporidium*, are often found in water, and can cause gastrointestinal illness and other health risks if left undetected and untreated.

For both of these new rules, the City of Longview will evaluate and is currently performing additional sampling on our source waters, water treatment plants, and distribution system for two (2) years to gather more information.

In January 2007, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) implemented a second phase of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule ($UCMR_2$). The monitoring required by this rule will continue to help the EPA determine the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in the water in your distribution system.

The information from all of these new rules will be compiled by the EPA and used to provide additional modifications or improvements in the treatment techniques used by the City of Longview and used in future regulatory decision-making by the EPA. Presently, this information will be gathered for study purposes and will be included later in future rules and regulations. For more information on these and other rules and regulations, visit: www.epa.gov/safewater.

In the year of 2007, East Texas watersheds experienced much higher than usual rainfall and a higher organic loading due to the rise in flows. During the unusual rainy period, our employees worked extremely hard to maintain the supply and quality of your water by ensuring that the byproducts of the disinfection process remained within regulations.

The City of Longview did not experience any water shortages or implement any conservation plans during 2007.

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

STAGE 1 - DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

YEAR	CONSTITUENT	AVERAGE	RANGE
2007	Chloroform (ppb)	73.08	51.42 - 88.28
	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
2007	Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	14.91	12.5 - 16.9
	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
2007	Chlorodibromomethane (ppb)	4.02	1.92 - 7.34
	By-product of drinking water chlorination		

Unregulated Contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

STAGE 2 - DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

This information will be used for study purposes and will be compiled by the EPA to provide improvements in our treatment techniques and in future decision making for rules and regulations implemented by the EPA.

YEAR	CONSTITUENT	AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL
2007	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	21.5	9.7 - 44.0	60
	By-product of drinking water chlorination			
2007	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	69.7	30.3 - 164.2	80
	By-product of drinking water chlorination			

The City of Longview testing of lake and river water detected low levels of *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia lamblia* and *Escherichia coli (E. coli)* commonly found in surface water. Required levels of inactivation are achieved through disinfection and filtration; however these treatment methods cannot guarantee 100% removal nor can the testing methods determine if the organisms are active or inactive and capable of causing diarrhea, cramps, and fever when ingested.

CITY OF LONGVIEW DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Under normal operating conditions, the Cherokee, Sabine River, and Lake O' the Pines Water Treatment Plants treat and distribute water to elevated and ground storage tanks with the capacity of approximately 6 million gallons of water throughout the city in over 600 miles of pipeline. The east and southeast regions of Longview typically receive water from the Cherokee Water Treatment Plant. The west and southwest regions of Longview receive water from the Sabine River Water Treatment Plant. The north region receives water from the Lake O' the Pines Water Treatment Plant. Due to changes in demand and normal or emergency maintenance requirements, the typical distribution of water may change and residents may receive water from any of the water treatment plants.

WATER SECURITY: WATER YOU SAVE MIGHT JUST BE YOUR OWN.

Water Security is a shared responsibility involving water suppliers, wastewater utilities, government, law enforcement and citizens. We can all be involved in homeland security by playing an important role in protecting our critical water resources. Local drinking water and wastewater systems may be targets for terrorist and other would be criminals wishing to disrupt and cause harm to your community water supplies or wastewater facilities. Water utilities are often located in isolated areas. Drinking water sources and wastewater collection systems may cover large areas that are difficult to secure and patrol. Residents can be educated to notice and report any suspicious activity, in and around local water utilities. Interested and dedicated citizens are essential to increase the security eyes and ears in your community.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Form and operate a citizen's watch network within your community to communicate regularly with law enforcement, your public water supplier, and wastewater operator. Communication is the key to a safer community! BE ALERT! Become aware of your surroundings.

WHEN REPORTING AN INCIDENT...

State the nature of the incident.
Identify yourself and your location.
Identify location of activity.
Describe any vehicle involved.
(color, make, model, license plate #)
Describe the participants.
(how many, sex, race, color of hair, height, weight, clothing)

For more information on water security visit: www.epa.gov/safewater/security